

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.  
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THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor

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Bryan and Roosevelt.

There is a perceptible rise in Bryan stock. More than ever before, are discussing probabilities in case of a deadlock at Baltimore. A deadlock is in the calculations of many democrats. Mr. Clark has a lead which he should be able to maintain, but unless some of the other boys are utilized for him in a pinch, he cannot command the two-thirds necessary to a nomination. If, therefore, the nomination has to be fought for in the convention, the balloting may become acrimonious and a new man imperative.

Bryan did not desire the nomination in 1904, and several reasons figured in the decision. One was that he considered Mr. Roosevelt invincible that year. He saw Mr. Hanna's opposition to the Roosevelt leadership, and he argued from that full republican support for Mr. Roosevelt at that time. He believed that as it turned out to be a Roosevelt year.

In 1908 Mr. Bryan doubted Mr. Roosevelt's ability to transfer his strength to Mr. Taft, and so he decided to try his fortunes against the man of the hour. His choice, however, was mistaken in his appraisal. Mr. Roosevelt's hold on his party remained unimpaired, and his support of Mr. Taft was a large factor in the latter's success, both at Chicago and later in the campaign.

In the opinion of the Bryan men the Roosevelt of 1904 and 1908 has passed. An extreme radical has succeeded a progressive republican. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt has progressed out of his party, and is now the leader of a new political thought.

And so it is that the Bryan men, noting Mr. Roosevelt's progress toward Chicago, and believing that he will triumph there, see republican confusion as the result, and think Mr. Bryan the man of all men best able to turn it to democratic account. They want him pitted against Mr. Roosevelt in a contest of the future.

Unquestionably such a contest would be exciting in the extreme. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of no common place. Mr. Bryan has eloquence, and it is as captivating today as when, sixteen years ago, it made him a national quantity of the first class.

Each would take the stump in advocacy of his claims and cause. Mr. Roosevelt would establish himself as the man of the hour, and Mr. Bryan would be in evidence, and the new garments which Mr. Roosevelt has added to his toilet will make him a figure too fantastic for national approval.

Washington Asylum Hospital.

Conditions at the Washington Asylum Hospital, which has been described in the course of testimony before a House subcommittee, have been characterized as a disgrace to the District. The existence of evils to be corrected in the treatment of the inmates of the hospital has been generally recognized. Instead, however, of disclosing something about the hospital, the testimony of the District is concerned, this testimony points to a failure on the part of the local legislature to provide adequately in response to repeated appeals for the needs of the community in the care of the indigent sick. Local officials have been called attention to the need of a larger hospital, but no satisfactory regulations and with a more liberal appropriation.

The District hopes that as a result of the presentation of the facts regarding this institution early provision will be made for the establishment of a municipal hospital; or, if Congress is not willing at this time to authorize the establishment of such a hospital, the immediate improvement of appropriation conditions as to the Washington Asylum Hospital. In any case, whether a municipal hospital be established or not, there should be an enlargement of the quarters at the Asylum Hospital and a material increase in the appropriation for its maintenance. Only by such means will it be possible to correct the abuses and evil conditions which there prevail, to lessen the danger of contagion and to restore confidence in the efficiency of the institution.

Wilson a Mixer.

"You are not a Wilson man," observed the old member of the House to the new.  
"No."  
"What's the objection?"  
"Nothing. Never saw the man in my life."  
"What's the objection?"  
"He knows nothing about politics, and as President would make a mess of things."  
"He has one qualification for political leadership."  
"What's that?"  
"He's a good mixer."  
"To you know him in my life. But at a picture show the other night I saw him in action on the screen, and he performed well."  
"Tell me about it."  
"He was standing in the northwest corner just as the picture was made. I caught him as he alighted from a train, and then followed him while he was in the clutches of the reception

committee. An awful experience! Tries the stoutest heart. Ever pass through it!"  
"In a small way. How did Wilson come out?"  
"Excellent," admitted him the chairman. "The committee easily picked out by his attire and confusion-plunged hat, long-tailed coat, fresh haircut and neck shave—was almost in a state of collapse. The presence of greatness had gone to his head and his knees, and he looked wabbling. But Wilson brand him, pulled him into the picture and saved the day. A capital piece of work, and done with ease. If Wilson had been the product of sour beer and free sausage, and of pinocle played in barrooms all his days, he could not have carried himself with more assurance."

"How was he dressed?"  
"In roomy clothes for traveling. A sack suit, with a soft hat modishly guttered across the top. His legs and his address were the very things for the occasion."

"But a good mixer might fall as President. I don't see the connection."  
"The two most successful Presidents since 1860 were mixers par excellence, and employed the faculty with great success. Mr. Lincoln served before our day, but both of us knew Mr. McKinley. Did you ever meet a more charming man anywhere?"

"Never. But in his case the mixer was merged in the trained politician and experienced statesman."

There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan had no training at all except as a bircher of obstreperous boys and a lecturer to young men. "Still, it is much in politics to be able to shake hands well, listen well, and put hurried visitors at their ease. I'm thinking of Mr. Wilson, since seeing him save that wabbling chairman of a reception committee from the pit of disaster."

The Limited Civil Service Tenure.

The Senate appropriations committee has responded most satisfactorily to the protests which were raised against the terms of the legislative bill as passed by the House. In the government of the White House the assurance had been given to the silver men that silver's interests would not be injured in case of democratic success. It was this state of case which gave force to Mr. Bryan's arraignment of the men who on principle in defense of the national credit booted his nomination in his first race. His friends had foisted no new doctrine on either the party or the people. He was standing on a platform constructed of seasoned democratic timber, and his nomination had been made with entire regularity. Hence, he insisted, he was entitled to the full support of his party.

On the other hand, is attempting to foist on his party not only new doctrines, but doctrines more radical than have ever before been advanced by any political leader in this country. His attitude toward the courts, and his promise to the correction of evils that have grown out of the proceedings, have all most taken away the breath of men older than himself in party service, and eminent for good party counsel. They are not only not in sympathy with him in his new position, but do not regard the man as the youngest of a family. Let us suppose, then, Mr. Roosevelt emerging from the Chicago convention, not only the nominee for President, but the author of a platform constructed in accordance with his recently acquired and expressed opinions. He cannot accomplish any result without a struggle in which the whole question of what is and is not republican will be canvassed. Especially will his own state of New York contest the way.

In such circumstances what will the most earnest of old-time republicans do? Bow to the decision and accept the new style party doctrine? Or go into retreat and await a better day? Or put up a ticket of their own pledged to the old faith? Or go over to the democrats and help put the seal of a prompt defeat on the objectionable propaganda?

It would be interesting to know what kind of a speech, if any, Mr. Bryan is now preparing for delivery at the Baltimore convention.

The dignified willingness of such men as Hale, Aldrich and Crane to retire from the Senate does not tempt Mr. Lorimer.

The question as to who is financing some of the whirlwind campaigns sounds like a deliberate slight to Mr. Perkins.

Wall Street is waiting to see whether Mr. Morse's convalescence is to be as rapid financially as it was physically.

President Mellen thinks that the railroads ought to be allowed to own steamship lines, and that the railroads should be allowed to own steamships.

A man who gets into the habit of using libelous epithets would find it an economy to employ a private censor.

A primary election proves remarkable chiefly for the amount of unreliable statistics it develops.

Furious Motor Speed.

A five-hundred-mile automobile race occurred Thursday at Indianapolis on a two-and-a-half-mile track, the winner making the entire distance in 6 hours, 21 minutes and 4 seconds, an average of 74.7 miles an hour, the fastest ever made for the distance in the history of motors, and perhaps the fastest 500 miles ever traveled by a man. But this was not the most remarkable feature of the race. The fact that attracts most attention is that throughout the six hours and a half of furious speeding there were no serious accidents. Before the race bets were made that one or more of the participants would be killed. Indeed, it is a fair presumption that in these contests fatalities would be a certainty. Of course no one would ever express such a desire frankly, but that it inspires the presence of a certain number of the spectators at these races is not to be questioned. The race itself is exciting in certain respects. When efforts are made to catch him, as he is alighted from a train, and then followed him while he was in the clutches of the reception

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1896-1912.

In the speculation about the republican situation, it is often advanced that Mr. Bryan's nomination will have as strong a reason for rejecting Mr. Roosevelt's nomination if it is made as the anti-silver democrats had for rejecting Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896. Will they not have a stronger reason or a more plausible pretext, if they choose to invoke it?

Free silver was not new democratic doctrine in 1896. The party, in Congress and out, had often stood for it. Leading eastern and western democrats had been converting to it, and many of them for years. Even in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's return to the White House the assurance had been given to the silver men that silver's interests would not be injured in case of democratic success. It was this state of case which gave force to Mr. Bryan's arraignment of the men who on principle in defense of the national credit booted his nomination in his first race. His friends had foisted no new doctrine on either the party or the people. He was standing on a platform constructed of seasoned democratic timber, and his nomination had been made with entire regularity. Hence, he insisted, he was entitled to the full support of his party.

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SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Reversed Program.

"The stage should depict society as it really is, and not the serious parade of the ideal, as the Chicago Municipalities do," replied Miss Cayenne, "but it doesn't. On the contrary, society tries to imitate the songs, dances and dialect of the stage."

Supremacy.

"These great nations," remarked Plute Pete, as he thoughtfully folded his newspaper, "have pretty much the same idea that we have here in Crimmon Gulch."

"They sort of take it for granted that the one that kin shoot quickest, straightest and oftenest is sort of naturally entitled to be considered boss."

Change of Sentiment.

Said Damon to Pythias, "Let me proclaim I love you the same as a brother." But when they were in a political game. Each merely remarked, "You're an other."

Material Considerations.

"Do you expect to make much of an impression at the convention?"  
"No," replied Mr. Groucher. "I have been a delegate before. If you want to be sure of being the person really sought after in a convention you want to be the man who passes the ice water."

The Watchful Spouse.

"Do you come to the train every afternoon because you're a poor wife?"  
"No," replied the nobleman. "I come because I'm a poor husband."

Non-Partisan.

When Louie takes his hands out of a pocket, he never asks a word about them. He never asks a word about them. He never asks a word about them.

Democratic Candidates.

From the Columbus Evening Dispatch.  
"I've been looking for a good one to look up Bryan with favor. Not that I love Bryan more, but that I love Roosevelt less."

After New Jersey.

From the Buffalo Commercial.  
"The New Jersey political machine turned out to be a 'good old wagon that done gone broke.'"

Two Kinds of Farming.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
"I've been thinking of these farmers who make a business of raising swine. They're a lot like the farmers who make a business of raising swine. They're a lot like the farmers who make a business of raising swine."

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THE Y. M. C. A. OF WASHINGTON.

The Washington Young Men's Christian Association is just opening a campaign for the purpose of securing funds with which to build an addition to its present quarters. This extension is to be known as the Slemman Memorial.

After John S. Slemman, Jr., for many years actively connected with the association. The site, already purchased, is at the corner of 18th and G streets adjacent to the central association building. The structure will be six stories in height and will contain a large auditorium.

It was last Friday night, the 9th of this month that the Y. M. C. A. was organized in this city. The Rev. William Chauncey Langdon, William J. Rhees and the Rev. Thomas Duncan, then young government clerks, met in a small bedroom of a boarding house on the corner of 18th and G streets and organized the Y. M. C. A. of Washington.

A clipping from a London paper was read by Mr. Duncan telling of the organization and success of a body there known as the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the object of the association to provide a place for the young men of the world, and to provide a place for the young men of the world, and to provide a place for the young men of the world.

"The young men of the different Protestant denominations in this city," said Mr. Duncan, "were organized into a body known as the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the object of the association to provide a place for the young men of the world, and to provide a place for the young men of the world, and to provide a place for the young men of the world."

At the present time 88 per cent of the total cost of running this enterprise is secured from its members. The Y. M. C. A. is a non-profit organization, and its funds are used for the benefit of the young men of the world.

During the first six months of the existence of the Y. M. C. A. of Washington, the total cost of running this enterprise was \$375,000. The Y. M. C. A. is a non-profit organization, and its funds are used for the benefit of the young men of the world.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

There is a double crisis in Austria-Hungary: a ministerial crisis in Budapest and a conflict in Agram, the capital of Croatia, where constitutional authority has been suspended and superseded by an armed police.

There is chronic trouble in Bohemia, where Dr. Forstch, former minister of commerce, interviewed, declared himself opposed in principle to the projected election in the Habsburg empire of a third state composed of Slavs, thus: "Croatia, Dalmatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Dr. Forstch affirmed that the idea of the Slav state in the empire was the great idea of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, crown prince, who saw in it a check to the ambitious schemes of the Magyar. This was a necessity for the Austrian empire, in which ethnic national group would have perfect autonomy.

Croatia-Slavonia was conquered by the Magyar king, Louis XIV, after the battle of Mohacz, 1526, the country was attached to the house of Habsburg. In 1912, the country was divided into two parts, the northern part, which was attached to the house of Habsburg, and the southern part, which was attached to the house of Habsburg.

The cause of the difficulties is somewhat obscure, but whatever the pretext, it is certain that high above all other reasons for the cause of the difficulties is the fact that the race hatred which is characteristic of the diverse peoples of the provinces.

This race hatred is particularly violent